The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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SHIRTS

ON THE ANXIOUS-SEAT.

A GREAT TURFMAN DEAD.

WAR ON LIQUOR-SELLING.

THE WORLD'S FINANCES.

A General Improvement in the Money Markets of the Old World.

A Tale of Many Millions in the Weekly Transactions of the American Banks.

Effect of the War Scare on Markets in New York and Chicago—The Colonies.

LONDON, April 28.—[Special.] Cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE says:

The events most last week have not proved to be what Tuesday the 23d was full of fear that the day it at of great, for the appearance in the general situation about the end to save the week for Easy Easter. Several good indications have occurred in the last few days, and the feeling is now that the crisis is passed and danger is over. The Bank of England will be declared [illegible] to-day, and the end of the month is looked to with favor among economists. The [illegible] of the week [illegible] are [illegible] £1,000,000 to £1,000,000, of these [illegible] have been contributing to corporations at [illegible], Egyptian, Paris, and Indian. Some nothing has to [illegible] have been. There is reason to believe, however, that to all the Bank Paris, as the Government. This weather [illegible] the great fear that has been [illegible]. Good feelings to see the end to Paris, and also the Good sense to be found in the [illegible] Bank to [illegible] £1,000,000. The [illegible] are [illegible] Bank, who have on a [illegible] of over £1,000,000. It is not quite clear what was the exact [illegible] the [illegible] compelled to the [illegible].

The financial situation has generally improved, both in Europe and America. The [illegible] of the Bank of France is [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] amounting, [illegible] are [illegible] £1,000,000 francs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LAKE MARINE.

The New Iron Steamship J. H. Dunham Successfully Launched at Cleveland.

Local Matters and Notices Bearing on the Opening of Lake Navigation.

The Senate Wrecking Tug Favorite Again Inspected—Personal Matters.

Grounds of a New Iron Steamer.

Cleveland, O., April 24.—[Special.]—The new iron steamship J. H. Dunham was launched successfully from the yards of the Globe Iron Dry Dock Company this afternoon. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Length over all, 300 feet; length between perpendiculars, 290 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet 6 inches; capacity, 2,000 tons. The engines will be of the triple-expansion type, with cylinders 22, 36 and 60 inches in diameter, with a 24-inch stroke. The boilers will be two in number, 12 feet 6 inches in diameter and 12 feet long, and will carry a working pressure of 160 pounds of steam. The vessel will be ready for service about the middle of May. She was built for the Dunham Transportation Company, of Cleveland, and will be commanded by Capt. Thomas Dunham, a son of the owner.

Launched This Morning.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 24.—[Special.]—The steam tug Favorite, built at Manitowoc for the Sturgeon Bay Canal Company, was launched from the yard of Peshtigo, Fox River & Green Bay Transportation Company at this city this morning. She is 100 feet long, 22 feet beam and 9 feet deep, and will be commanded by Capt. Thomas Dunham, who was formerly in charge of the wrecking tug Favorite, which was burned at Sturgeon Bay last winter. The new boat will be used in towing vessels through the canal, and will also be employed in wrecking. She will be fitted out with a complete outfit of wrecking apparatus, and will be ready for service in a few days. She was built by Capt. Dunham, and will be commanded by him.

Steamer Sold.

Cleveland, O., April 24.—[Special.]—The steamer City of Bay City has been sold by the Bay City Transportation Company to Capt. Thomas Wilkinson, of this city, and others, for $30,000. She is a wooden vessel, 230 feet long, 36 feet beam and 19 feet deep, and has been engaged in the lumber trade between Bay City and Cleveland. She will be put in the coal trade between Cleveland and Chicago

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

SUNDAY.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1884.

The National Democratic Committee is in debt over $50,000.

Turkey is still sick of censorship by negotiating a treaty with Spain.

The archduchess is taken at Lost Souvenir Hall, who died four years ago, was auctioned at London yesterday.

John Bright has not yet accepted the proposition of the Secretary of the Navy that there shall be a new star of the Republic.

"Gentleman Jimmy" Farrington, the new Minister to Germany, will be dined at New York the 30th inst. by an enthusiastic majority of Democrats and Democrats.

The American Baptist Missionary Union has authorization concerning either to Rhode Island or Vermont, as he thinks the people of those States are in sight favor with the Administration.

Dr. Talmage preached yesterday regarding the personal liberty of man in the relations to society and not the will of a Supreme Power. That being discussed the subject of "A Perfect Prayer."

The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation of quarantine against the landing ports of Mobile, Choctaw, and Hancock counties, and the West Indian Islands, to take effect May 10.

[illegible] Dr. Hunt, the Detroit editor who took Anderson while dueling on an hotel in Wilkesbarre, Pa., died yesterday. He has considered his injury to the Rev. D. D. Pidcock of Chicago.

Four persons lost their lives yesterday forenoon in a burning building on a farm near Reading, Pa. It is thought the fire was of incendiary origin, and a mass argument of the crime has been lodged up.

A portrait of Miss Patterson, the widow who first won the new Bell Tower heart and then deposed his pocketbook when he grew destitute, is exciting a sensation at a London picture-show. It is entitled, "Lost Opportunity."

Commissioner Raymond visited Washington yesterday and spent the time trying to make people believe that his visit had nothing to do with the Illinois Democratic convention. He will support Hancock for the United States Presidency.

Eighteen workmen along the Lake Front south of Van Buren street tried to play horse with the wire ferry that occasionally passed across the water. Some nervous resident in that neighborhood notified the street to a band of Gamboge and sent in a report of a riot.

In the last nine months for which the reports of immigration have been collected, as compared with the corresponding period last year, the total number of immigrants has decreased 40,000. There was a falling off of 20,000 from Germany, while the only increase was from Ireland—600.

The Rev. Charles Conklin, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, lost for the reception of his sermon yesterday morning the query: "Will the We Prevailed to Suffer?" At the close of his discourse he announced that the money necessary for the erection of a new house of worship had been guaranteed.

Premiers of the Administration say that the reason why the New York World attacks the State Department is that its proprietor made one request of the President. That was that Charles Ulbers of St. Louis should be appointed Minister to Berlin; that the President had declined to make the appointment, but that Mr. Bayard interfered and secured the place for his friend.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, having had his attention directed to the fact that sheep there and Territories have prohibited the importation of Texas cattle because of the alleged danger that they will communicate a fatal disease to the native cattle of such States and Territories, has requested the Texas authorities to forward the requisite information on the subject.

Mr. Edmunds, Senator of the Mint in his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States for 1883 makes an estimate as follows: Gold, $34,000,000; silver, $45,000,000; total, $79,000,000. This shows an increase over the previous year of $500,000 in gold and $2,000,000 in silver. Fifty-three incorporated companies mining gold and silver mines paid dividends during the twelve months of $4,287,700.

Reports reports from portions of Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington Territory, and Western Idaho indicate a contingency among the Indians that bodes trouble in the near future. Between the white settlers and Indians a strong feeling of antagonism exists, which has intensified with time. The Indians, in spite of treaties between the tribes and Indians has been the theft and burning of the white settlers' property.

Chicago Jewels, a leading traffician, says: "The new administration of the Treasury is playing into the hands of the money-kings. It has been in power six months, and already the gold reserve has been reduced about $10,000,000, and there are only here here to meet calls, but the National bank syndicate has been notified to effect that there will be none. And they are keep their hands in power and draw the interest upon them, hopefully perchance, through this Administration."

Crop reports show that seeding through the Northwest is well advanced. Seeding in Dakota and Minnesota usually commences about April 15, but this year many fields were sown as early as the 5th, and in Southern Dakota farmers were getting wheat in March 28. The ground is not in as good condition as last year, but being much warmer in Southern Dakota the ground is in fair shape. Much work is reported to have been done in the James River Valley, but rains fell during the week, but the most of moisture is badly felt in the Northwest at large.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The disappearance of the war cloud has depressed the business world of the speculative or much disturbance, and no such war fell back on the end marks of the situation and the slow, unanimous course of ordinary trade events. Except the danger that has been done to the winter wheat by the ground, the margin of which actually known, and which might therefore more considerably during the to the price of the commodity there is nothing which is likely to furnish the speculators much material to work with. This is a state of things which the average trader dislikes. And this has been illustrated of the extent to which we forget the true objects of trade. To supply everybody with as many as possible of the necessaries and comforts of life is the healthful function of the exchange of commodities. The speculators to whom are simply non-beneficial factors of the most part back and forth on the Chicago Board of Trade would seem not to be benefiting much toward the accomplishment of that object. The makers of the New York Stock Exchange are at least equally distant from the performance of such a useful work. Yet business is not and the bank clearings [illegible] of what such transactions [illegible]. Fortunately, the war cloud about it a time when prices were low, and we may about the machine very well. If it had appeared when everything was puffed up, as in 1880, there is no knowing how much calamity it would have done.

The higher objects of trade are being accomplished with a fair degree of success. It is not true, as many are fond of saying, that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. There has been a tremendous slaughter of great fortunes in the last two years, and, while the laboring classes suffered, their ranks have been by no means so serious as during the hard times after the panic of 1873. We are last winter free of the terrible scenes of destitution that had been predicted, and there are at the opening of the warm season nearly as many laborers employed as last October, when we take into account the months with the fewer and counting now and the large number of laborers that have yielded to exhaustion of wages and returned to work. In the farming regions there has been a limited gain. Last fall the reports of bankruptcy, abandonment of farms, foreclosures of mortgages, etc., were of the most alarming sort. We hear very little of that now. The others of the soil have sent a good share of their time and have something left. Recently the present and prospective supply of food products in the world is not as great but that they were reasonably regard price high enough to justify them in increasing the cultivation of about as much acre as usual.

The distribution of goods is now very satisfactory to the sellers as to quantity and still more so as to price. While the real number has something to do with this, the main cause are the reduced economies of consumers and the facility of creation, who do not have to lay in large stocks to anticipation of a later demand in the near future. The two have helped themselves to the expenditure of low prices for a long time, and the fifty-grade people have themselves followed if they were themselves. There is considerable activity in lumber, but profits are small. The collections in the Dividends of the carrying companies show a good deal of elasticity, because their offices are mainly known; but their buildings are not at all out of proportion to those of other branches of business, and there is more probability of further reductions than of a return to the old dividends scale. The Steaming Interior Navigation Company is a recent addition to the list of those business which have stopped dividends. It declared a per cent in 1883 and 6 per cent in 1882, but for the last fiscal year there was nothing left after meeting the necessary allowance for the depreciation of the property. The latter method is more sound at over the annuity time for some years.

There was so much dark rain in the money market that the war excitement did not produce any visible effect on it. The course of the banks are growing again, and rates are as low as ever. There was an increase of nearly $17,000,000 in the gold held by the National banks of the country between Dec. 31 and March 15, and the holdings are no doubt large now. The loans fell off during that time and have certainly not increased much since, though we are now in what is usually an active season of the year. The stock market is very dull, and there is nothing in the legitimate business line which promises any large trading in stocks for months.

OUR WHEAT CROP.

The indications are of yielding to not more than a total of 400,000,000 bushels as the wheat crop of the United States this year. The Government estimate, issued a little more than a week ago, fixes results sufficiently to the export of the wheat fields there those figures were made up, the recent rainfall rather regarding the damage than improving the appearance of crops. There is every disposition to think that these developments, with the advance in prices noted this month, will cause a large increase in the area seeded to spring wheat. It is by no means certain that there will be any such increase. Many of our exchanges are figuring out that even with a crop of only the quantity above mentioned there will have on hand an aggregate of considerably over 100,000,000 bushels at the close of next harvest, or not fully as much wheat as two years in the United States now has. But this estimate stands in a large quantity which is not available under ordinary conditions. The world is well left short of the amount in the country is available for circulation and certain to be brought out before the next harvest is ready for use by the farmers. In other words, the situation does not warrant hesitation on the idea that there will be a big lot of wheat on hand a few months hence to depress prices. Neither is it bad enough to encourage the hope on the part of any one that he may

Congress now to a vote of one-fourth of each living report, and Hamilton.

Lovers come within the specifications of the constitution. Do you remember at Fort Point and took an oath that he would bear true faith and allegiance to the Government he afterwards sought to destroy. Under the liberal provisions of the law, however, he might have been restored to citizenship after pay for saving appointment, but he was not to be into the stand with Jeff Davis, Toombs, and Thompson, and lost a heredity his dignity to be made a citizen of the United States. Under the amendment it will be this same to no citizen. If the fourteenth amendment applies to the case of any rebel, it does to that of Lovejoy. If it does not apply to him there is a nullity in this important provision, and we have no practical effect anywhere. This is the question which must be decided in upgoing Lovejoy to office.

In 1868 the Democratic party took the ground that the fourteenth amendment was "revolutionary, null, and void." Afterwards it secured two-thirds and preferred to accept of the results of the War in good faith. It will be asked immediately if one of the first supporters and of Garrison's Anti-slavery is to hold the amendment a nullity in one of its most important provisions. Suppose the matter or Mr. Garrison were, this will be the view and sentiment of any ruling that Lovejoy is eligible to office. It is announced that the Democratic-Greenback Lovejoy eligible, but the country is large enough to live that the people will not compromise the full scope and meaning of the revolutionary decision.

To hold that Lovejoy is eligible to office is to decide that the fourteenth amendment is a nullity in one of its most important provisions. Either the Attorney-General may be too new and logically enough to accept this theory. Or another to refuse to make the opinion public. But with the President there will be no choice possible. In placing on Lovejoy's case he must rule on the entire question and cannot escape declaring whether he is upholding the fourteenth amendment is a nullity or not.

The fourteenth amendment was not adopted by the people in any spirit of vengeance. A few years after the War it was generally conceded that the hard effect of the partisan and unwise proclamation issued by Andrew Johnson was to arouse all fairly free provisions for restoration to the seceding States. Nevertheless, the people held that congress and States should not be put on the same footing with loyal men in electing the lawyers and officers of the Government, and to enforce this distinction was one of the main purposes of the fourteenth amendment. If the same fair and just provision was made for the restoration of any rebel who should begin to act in Lovejoy has never asked or required such restoration. He was to appointed to office very often the fourteenth amendment is accepted rules how and hold to be null and void. Will Cleveland grow equal to his? Is he a believer in the Democratic doctrine of 1868? Will he hold the War amendments unconstitutional, null and void?

REVENUE AND TAXATION IN ILLINOIS.

A party of Democrats having from the County of Knox, Hillbury and Stone committed the other day at Elgin and to public meeting adopted a series of resolutions worthy to rank with anything ever reported from the Confederate Convention by that vanished dynasties, Pericles T. Tubby. The conference, it seems, was called to protest against the plan for diverting the spoils which was agreed upon by the Democratic Congressmen from this State and to hand upon the department of a number of more widely Democratic. The Congressmen decided that to Republican districts all appointments to local offices should be the local by the recent Democratic success; that Democrats in the Fifth District will have none of this, but insist that in such cases the spoils must be parceled out by the candidates who was defeated at the last election! They are also opposing the Bishop, who was the Cabinet in the Fifth District by a plurality of over 11,000, and they refuse to be reconciled unless he is given sole charge of the spoils for the Counties of Knox, De Kalb, Kane, Lake, and McHenry. Evidently they have carried their hot heads to Bishop.

One of the resolves of the Elgin meeting is as follows:

That the Democratic party of the Fifth Congressional District in the State of Illinois in order that the spoils and the interests of the party in said district shall be made through a local and true Democrat, and not by a carpet-bagger, or an office-seeker from abroad, who has long been absent from the district, and who, during previously many years of his residence in this district, was not a Democrat, but a Republican, or at any rate a Greenback, and who, during the late campaign, was one of the committee of the Republican party, and who, during the late campaign, was one of the committee of the Republican party, and who, during the late campaign, was one of the committee of the Republican party

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Despite the Veto of Prince Bismarck Emperor Has Preparations for War.

Conditions of the Alleged Treaty of Peace Between England and Russia.

M. Jaures Claims to Have Knowledge of Grave Secrets in the French Army.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, April 28.—[N. Y. Herald Cable.]—Despite the opposition of Prince Bismarck, the Emperor William is making extensive preparations for war. Every day brings fresh evidence of the fact. Yesterday there was a review of 30,000 men at Potsdam, and orders were issued to the effect that all available men should be kept in readiness for service.

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says that Emperor William's visit to Vienna has increased the apprehension of Germany that the Austrian army is being rapidly prepared for the subjugation of Bohemia.

The first representative of this Congress was Chinese, the great Empire sending a most powerful force to meet the Japanese. There are now seated in Berlin the envoys from all parts of Europe, and the Japanese envoy is the only Asiatic. Even the Shah of Persia has sent a representative, and the Siamese envoy is a European. The Chinese envoy, Li Hung Chang, is the most conspicuous figure in the assemblage. He is a man of great ability, and is the most powerful subject of the Chinese emperor. Yet, as a Berlin journal in Von Bismarck's interest remarks, Li Hung Chang comes from a country which has been defeated by Japan, and which is now in the power of the Japanese. Will this soldier, lately a great conqueror, be received with the same honors as the envoy of Siam, which has never been defeated in war? Will the Chinese envoy

Fleming & Boyden,

Grain Commission Merchants,

181 Washington-st.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1861.

Mr. JOHN BEAVAN has been admitted to our firm.
FLEMING & BOYDEN.

Will move to No. 6 Sherman-st., Parker Building, May 1st.

Dwight & Gillette,

Commission Merchants,

No. 6 Sherman-st.

PARKER BUILDING.

We can make perfectly safe First Mortgage Loans on improved Real Estate in Denver at 9 per cent to per cent interest, net. Our Mr. Tim. A. Hopkins will be in Chicago until the 15th inst., and will be pleased to meet parties desiring such investments. Address at 155 Washington.

HATHER & DICKINSON,
Bankers, Denver, Col.

A NEW KIT OF EXPENSIVE BOOKS A PURPOSE WITH EVERY BOARD OF TRADE FIRE.

BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN,

AND OTHERS,

Desks and Office Fittings

OF

WM. HATHER, 195 Wabash-av.

OFFICE OF THE
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

BUSINESS.

SUNDAYS.

Closings at the principal stores of the United States for last Saturdays were:

The New York exchange was closed on Saturday.

Chicago, 6th proximo.
St. Louis, 6th proximo.
New Orleans, 6th proximo.

The bank clearings in this city last week made a better showing than for any similar period for a long time. They were greater than for the corresponding week of 1860. In order for this fact to be fully appreciated it must be borne in mind that the last week in April, 1860, was the first week after the panic of December, 1860, when the banks were compelled to suspend specie payments, and when the clearings were merely nominal. The clearings for the week ending April 27, 1861, were $3,000,000 greater than for the week ending April 28, 1860, and $1,000,000 greater than for the week ending April 29, 1859. The clearings for the week ending April 27, 1861, were $1,000,000 greater than for the week ending April 20, 1861, and $1,000,000 greater than for the week ending April 13, 1861. The clearings for the week ending April 27, 1861, were $1,000,000 greater than for the week ending April 20, 1861, and $1,000,000 greater than for the week ending April 13, 1861.

The following are the clearings at the principal cities for the week ending April 27, 1861, and the corresponding week of 1860:

	1861.	1860.
New York	$	$
Boston		
Philadelphia		
Baltimore		
Cincinnati		
Louisville		
St. Louis		
New Orleans		
Chicago		
Total		

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Cincinnati		
Louisville		
St. Louis		
New Orleans		
Chicago		
Total		

BLANCARD'S
SYRUP OF IRON **PILLS,**

STATE LINE

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

G. S. Ingalls of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Grand.

Rabbi and Mrs. A. S. Caro of Mexico City are at the Palmer.

Dr. F. S. Gibb, Jacksonville, Ill.; S. S. Baldwin, Reno, Nev., and S. S. Clayes, Washington, D. C., are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

The Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry will meet at the Grand Pacific Wednesday, and after adopting a few resolutions, will disband the old regiment. The committee on arrangements is composed of Col. W. Conley, H. E. Avery, and Capt. Goldsmith.

S. Schwander, who keeps a saloon at No. 481 Milwaukee-avenue, complains that a young man whose name has since been learned, got a drink on credit, refused to pay, and then pummeled him severely with a heavy cane. Yesterday, when the plaintiff failed to appear, the case was dismissed.

At the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul a special St. Joseph's service was held yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of the members of the St. Joseph Society and visitors. At the close Rev. Father Conway, acting as substitute for Archbishop Feehan, delivered an address to the members of the society, urging them to attend the meetings of the society regularly, and to contribute to the funds for the support of the sick and needy members.

The Chicago Men's Catholic Benevolent Association, an organization composed of young men, formerly members of parochial societies, but declared defunct, and without funds, held a meeting last night at Lincoln Turner Hall, and decided to reorganize. The new society will be composed of young men of all nationalities, and will be governed by a board of trustees, which is to consist of twenty-one members. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Kaspar; vice-president, Joseph Kaspar; secretary, Joseph Kaspar; treasurer, Joseph Kaspar; financial secretary, Joseph Kaspar; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Kaspar; trustees, Joseph Kaspar. The society proposes to hold entertainments which the society will participate.

Henry Fredman, 41 years old, living at No. 180 Clybourn-ave., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He had been complaining for some time, and his family thought he was asleep when they left the house to go to work. Coroner Hertz was notified, and will hold an inquest.

D. A. Davy saved the life of Jo-Jo-Ah-Ah-Ah, the cannibal of Gerald Ridge, at Coal Bluffs, Ky., by using him as a target for his revolver. The Herald says that Davy imagined the boy was about to spring at him, and fired. Jo-Jo-Ah-Ah-Ah fell dead. Davy has since been arrested, but will probably be released on bail. He says he was justified in killing the boy, as he was about to spring at him. Jo-Jo-Ah-Ah-Ah was a cannibal, and had killed and eaten several members of his family.

The gunboat machine yesterday called out a great many amateur gunners along the lake front, who tried to plug down the sea gulls, which, they considered, added much to the beauty of the scene. Some serious accidents to the sight-seers resulted, and the police had to interfere with the sportsmen. The birds, however, proved too much for the guns, and not a single one was killed.

Daniel O'Connell and Christopher Carlin, two men who are known to the Police Department as professional pickpockets, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Shea and Cahill, and locked up at the Harrison-street station on a charge of highway robbery. Arthur Gilbert, who was the last known victim of the thieves, was on the train when the arrests were made. Several pocketbooks, which are supposed to contain money, were found in the possession of the prisoners, and their examination will be continued in the morning.

Charles Stone, who lives at No. 126 Third avenue, had a violent attack of convulsions yesterday afternoon, and, becoming frightened, ran to Dr. Hoyne's office, at No. 1 Dearborn-avenue, for assistance. He was told that the doctor was out, but if he would bring in Stone's water he would be attended to. Stone complied with the request, and while the doctor was examining the water Stone had another attack, and died before medical assistance could be rendered.

The Episcopalian Church Extension Society, which has been organizing parishes in the suburbs, has decided to withdraw its support from the Church of the Redeemer, at Morgan Park, and the Church of the Epiphany, at Rogers Park, and will hereafter devote its energies to the establishment of new churches in the suburbs. The Church of the Redeemer has been organized for about two years, and the Church of the Epiphany for about one year. The Rev. Mr. Hall, who has been in charge of the Church of the Redeemer, will, it is said, be appointed to the charge of the Church of the Epiphany.

The Collection of St. Peter and Paul's Church, on the corner of Jackson and Desplaines streets, for the purpose of a large fence around the church property, was taken up yesterday. The collection will be continued to-day